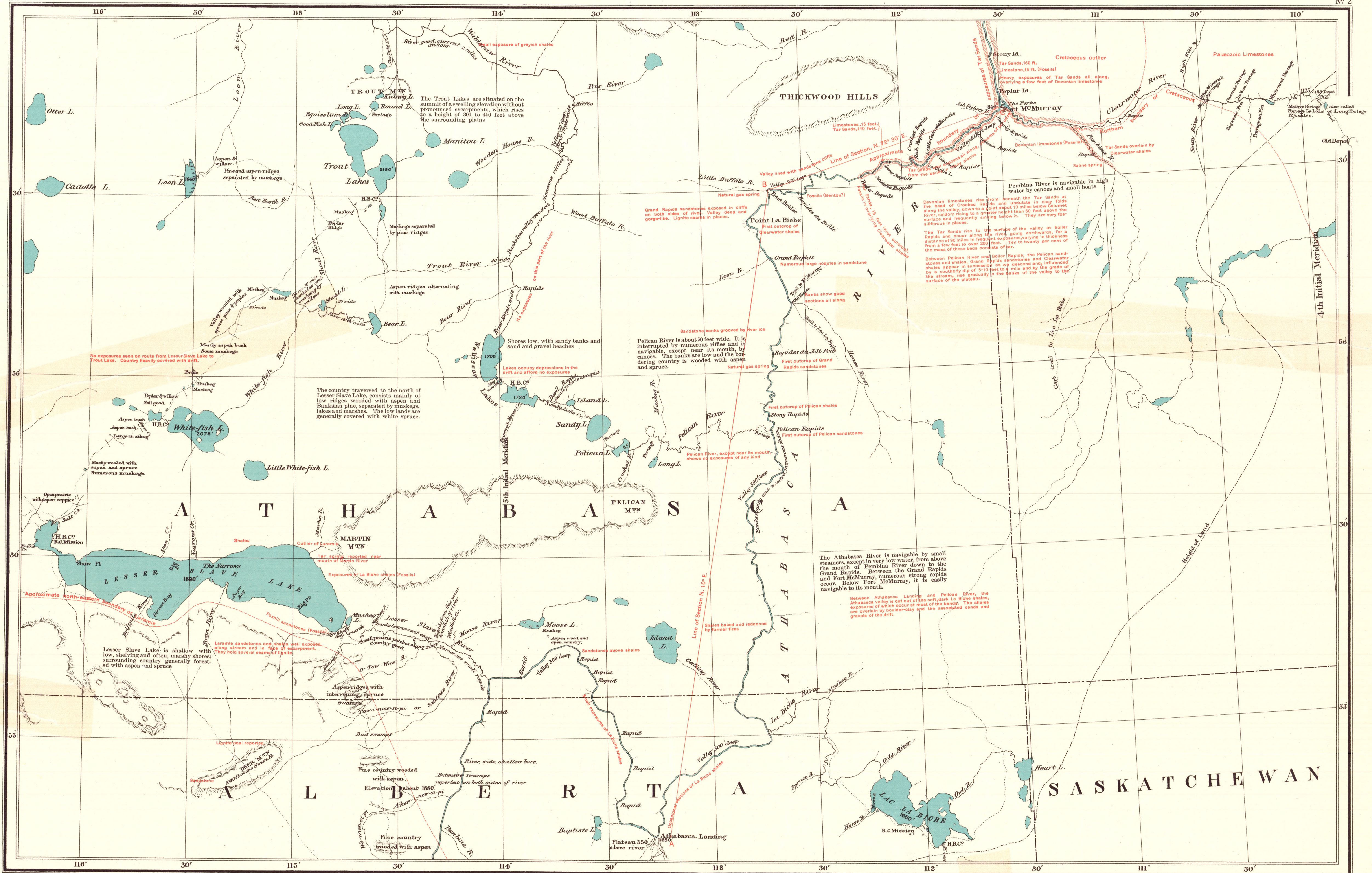




Compiled by C. O. Sordal, C.E.
 Drawn for photo-lithography by H. E. Baine.

Sheet No. 2

COUNTRY BETWEEN LOWER PORTIONS OF
 PEACE AND ATHABASCA RIVERS

Scale 10 miles to 1 inch

10 5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30

WILLIAM C. WONDERS
 MAP COLLECTION
 Univ. of Alberta Library

Geology by R. G. McConnell, B.A. 1890.
 Reference—Part I, Vol. V (New Series) 1890-91.

595

Alberta C-107a Sheet no. 2, no. 595
 (1897) [ARCH]

Scale 10 statute miles to 1 inch.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION.

Topography west of Toky River Forks, chiefly from map by G. M. Dawson, 1879-80.
Routes and details between Peace and Athabasca rivers from surveys by R. G.
McConnell, 1889-90.
Peace and Athabasca rivers from surveys by G. M. Dawson, 1879, A. R. C. Selwyn,
1876, W. Ogilvie, 1884 and T. Fawcett, 1888.
Lake Athabasca from surveys by D. B. Dowling, 1892 and J. W. Tyrrell, 1893.
Lesser Slave Lake and River, 6th Initial Meridian and 22nd Base Line by W. T. Thompson,
1882. 5th Initial Meridian, 21st Base Line and townships in vicinity of Dunsmuir
by W. Ogilvie, 1883.
Clearwater River from survey by T. Fawcett, 1884.
La Biche River and Lake from surveys by R. Bell, 1884 and W. S. Gore, 1873.
Astronomical position of Forts Chipewyan and Vermilion according to Sir J. H.
Lebrun, 1844.

Between Battle River and Loon River, the Peace River section consists entirely of soft dark shales, holding calcareous nodules and occasional thin beds of sandstone and impure limestone and some ironstone. In the lower part of this section the shales belong to the Loon River series, but further up those of the Fort St. John series are also present.

The Peace River sandstones, consisting of massive bands of yellowish and grayish sandstones holding numerous spherical nodules, alternating with thin-bedded sandstones and shales, rise from beneath the Fort St. John shales at the Smoky River Forks, and extend down Peace River to a point a couple of miles below Battle River where they thin out and disappear. They increase in thickness and become more arenaceous in ascending the river.

With the exception of about a mile and a half at the Vermilion Falls and Rapids, the Peace River is navigable by steamers from Lake Athabasca to Smoky River Forks and beyond.

The valley at the Forks is a huge trough 700 feet deep and a couple of miles wide but going northwards, its size gradually decreases and, below Red River, it almost disappears.

GRAND PRAIRIE.

The valleys of the streams are wide and separated by gently swelling ridges. Surface diversified by aspen groves and willow and service-berry coppice. The soil generally of the richest description. It is the autumn berry-gathering place of the Beaver and Cree Indians.

The Wapiti, Elk, or La Biche River, is a large rapid stream with muddy water probably derived from glaciers in the mountains. It pursues a tortuous course in a wide trough-like valley 400 feet deep, in its lower part, and is said by Indians to rise near the sources of Smoky River.

The Smoky River is reported to receive three important tributaries from the west above this point:—the "Grand Coup Plat," "Porcupine" and "Sheep"

*Geology of Peace River and tributaries above Smoky River Forks, chiefly from map by G. M. Dawson, 1879-80.
Peace River below Smoky River Forks, by R. G. McConnell, 1890.
Reference:- Part B, 1879-80 and Part P, Vol. V, (New Series) 1890-91*

WILLIAM C. WONDERS
MAP COLLECTION
Univ. of Alberta Library

Alberta C 107a, Sheaf 3. no. 596, c. 1